

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DOMINIC M. FRANZA,

Plaintiff,

v.

TINA M. STANFORD; EDWARD M.  
SHARKEY; OTIS CRUZE; SALLY  
VELASQUEZ-THOMPSON; GAIL  
HALLERDIN; WALTER WILLIAM  
SMITH, JR.,

Defendants.

No. 16-CV-7635 (KMK)

ORDER

KENNETH M. KARAS, United States District Judge:

Pro se Plaintiff Dominic M. Franza (“Plaintiff”) brought an Action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, against New York State Board of Parole Chairwoman Tina M. Stanford (“Stanford”) and Commissioners Edward M. Sharkey (“Sharkey”), Otis Cruze (“Cruze”), Sally Velasquez-Thompson (“Velasquez-Thompson”), Gail Hallerdin (“Hallerdin”), and Walter William Smith, Jr. (“Smith”) (collectively, “Defendants”). (*See* Fourth Am. Compl. (“FAC”) (Dkt. No. 80).) Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated his rights under the Fourteenth and Eight Amendments of the United States Constitution when they determined his eligibility for parole and evaluated his appeal of that determination based upon an invalidly formulated and adopted decision-making procedure, 9 NYCRR § 8002.3. (*See generally id.*) On July 12, 2018, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss. (Dkt. No. 85). On February 5, 2019, the Court issued an Opinion & Order that granted the Motion to Dismiss, dismissing Plaintiff’s claims with prejudice. (“Opinion & Order” (Dkt. No. 96).) On February 19, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion for reconsideration and his supporting papers. (Dkt. Nos. 98–99.) On April 25, 2019, the Court denied Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration. (Dkt. No. 102.) Over two years later, on May 11,

2021, Plaintiff filed a second motion for reconsideration and his supporting papers. (Dkt. Nos. 103–04.) On May 25, 2021, Defendants filed an opposition. (Dkt. No. 105.) On June 28, 2021, the Court denied Plaintiff’s second motion for reconsideration (the “Order.”) (Dkt. No. 107.) Now before the Court is Plaintiff’s third Motion for Reconsideration (the “Motion”) of the Court’s Order filed on July 9, 2021, which Defendants opposed on July 19, 2021. (Dkt. Nos. 108–110.) On July 29, 2021, Plaintiff filed a Reply. (Dkt. No. 111.) For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff’s Motion is denied.

### I. Discussion

“Motions for reconsideration are governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) and Local Civil Rule 6.3, which are meant to ensure the finality of decisions and to prevent the practice of a losing party examining a decision and then plugging the gaps of a lost motion with additional matters.” *Arthur Glick Truck Sales, Inc. v. Stuphen E. Corp.*, 965 F. Supp. 2d 402, 404 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (citation and quotation marks omitted), *aff’d*, 577 F. App’x 11 (2d Cir. 2014). The standard for such motions is “strict” and “should not be granted where the moving party seeks solely to relitigate an issue already decided.” *Shrader v. CSX Transp., Inc.*, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995); *see also In re Gen. Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, No. 14-MC-2543, 2017 WL 3443623, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 9, 2017) (“It is well established that the rules permitting motions for reconsideration must be narrowly construed and strictly applied so as to avoid repetitive arguments on issues that have been considered fully by the [c]ourt.” (citation and quotation marks omitted)). A movant may not “rely upon facts, issues, or arguments that were previously available but not presented to the court.” *Indergit v. Rite Aid Corp.*, 52 F. Supp. 3d 522, 523 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (citation omitted). Nor is a motion for reconsideration “the proper avenue for the submission of new material.” *Sys. Mgmt. Arts, Inc. v. Avesta Tech., Inc.*, 106 F.

Supp. 2d 519, 521 (S.D.N.Y. 2000). “Rather, to be entitled to reconsideration, a movant must demonstrate that the [c]ourt overlooked controlling decisions or factual matters that were put before it on the underlying motion, which, had they been considered might reasonably have altered the result reached by the court.” *Arthur Glick Truck Sales*, 965 F. Supp. 2d at 405 (citation and quotation marks omitted); *Shrader*, 70 F.3d at 257 (same). In other words, “[a] motion for reconsideration should be granted only when the [movant] identifies an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.” *Alvarez v. City of New York*, No. 11-CV-5464, 2017 WL 6033425, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 5, 2017) (quoting *Kolel Beth Yechiel Mechil of Tartikov, Inc. v. YLL Irrevocable Tr.*, 729 F.3d 99, 104 (2d Cir. 2013)); *see also Indergit*, 52 F. Supp. 3d at 523.

Here, Plaintiff has identified no intervening change of controlling law, availability of new evidence, or need to correct a clear error. *See Alvarez*, 2017 WL 6033425, at \*2. Instead, Plaintiff reiterates the same arguments that were expressly considered and rejected in the Court’s Order. (*See generally*, Order (Dkt. No. 107).) This is the third attempt by Plaintiff to relitigate the same issues that were resolved by the Court’s Opinion & Order and in the subsequent orders ruling on his two prior motions for reconsideration. (Dkt. Nos. 96, 102, 107.) Now, Plaintiff requests reconsideration for a third time because he alleges that the Court improperly analyzed his second motion for reconsideration under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) and Local Rule 6.3, instead of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(4). (*See* Dkt. Nos. 103, 109.) But Plaintiff is mistaken, the Court may “ignore the legal label that a pro se litigant attaches to a motion and recharacterize the motion in order to place it within a different legal category . . . to create a better correspondence between the substance of a pro se motion’s claim and its underlying legal basis.” *Castro v. U.S.*, 540 U.S. 375, 381–82, (2003). Thus, without more,

Plaintiff again “seeks solely to relitigate an issue already decided,” *Shrader*, 70 F.3d at 257, pointing to no issue that the Court did not expressly consider and no case law or fact that the Court overlooked, the Motion is denied. *See Cyrus v. City of New York*, 450 F. App’x 24, 26 (2d Cir. 2011) (affirming denial of motion for reconsideration where the plaintiff “fail[ed] to point to any case law or other relevant information that the district court overlooked,” and his arguments merely “amount[ed] to a disagreement with the district court’s conclusions with respect to the case law that was already before it”); *Bryant v. AB Droit Audiovisuels*, No. 07-CV-6395, 2017 WL 2954764, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. July 11, 2017) (“[A] party’s disagreement with a [c]ourt’s decision is simply not a basis for reconsideration.”); *Women’s Integrated Network, Inc. v. U.S. Specialty Ins. Co.*, No. 08-CV-10518, 2011 WL 1347001, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 4, 2011) (“The Court will not re-litigate the merits of the underlying dispute on a motion for reconsideration.”), *aff’d*, 495 F. App’x 129 (2d Cir. 2012); *Grand Crossing, L.P. v. U.S. Underwriters Ins. Co.*, No. 03-CV-5429, 2008 WL 4525400, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 6, 2008) (“Because [the] [p]laintiff[] present[s] no new factual information or law that requires a different outcome in the underlying motion, reconsideration is inappropriate.” (citation omitted)); *Davidson v. Scully*, 172 F. Supp. 2d 458, 464 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (“Although plaintiff might see this motion as a way to vent his frustration and point out where he believes the Court erred in its reasoning, that is not the purpose of a Rule 59(e) motion for reconsideration.”). Even had the Court analyzed Plaintiff’s second motion for reconsideration under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(4), the result would have been the same given that Plaintiff’s arguments are wholly conclusory, the arguments raised in the prior two motions for reconsideration were addressed previously by the Court when it denied both of them, *see* Dkt. Nos. 102, 107, and while there is not a specific deadline to file a Rule 60(b)(4) motion, it still must be filed within a “reasonable time.” FED. R. CIV. P. 60.

Further, Plaintiff offers no explanation as to why he filed his May 11, 2021 motion over two years after the Court issued its February 5, 2019 Opinion & Order. (*See* Dkt. No. 104.)

II. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Plaintiff's third Motion for Reconsideration is denied. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to terminate the pending Motion and mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff at the address listed on the docket. (Dkt. No. 108.)

SO ORDERED.

DATED: September 7, 2021  
White Plains, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Karas', is written over a horizontal line.

---

KENNETH M. KARAS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE